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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

REVEALS PROGRESS OF NATION-WIDE HEALTH CAMPAIGN

JEHOL ENDS SUCCESSFUL SPRING HEALTH CAMPAIGN -- Shanghai Ta Kung Pao, 17 Jun 50

Mukden, 16 June (Hsin-hua) -- The Jehol People's government's spring health and antiplague work ended in great success.

Preventive inoculations were begun in March 1950; by the end of the month 1,300,000 people were inoculated, a fivefold increase over the previous year. More than 73,200 people were inoculated in Ch'eng-te alone. Epidemics of smallpox and other infectious diseases in the province have been virtually eliminated.

In 1949, 131 cases of smallpox were reported in Ch'eng-te; this year only two cases have been reported thus far. Epidemics of measles, smallpox, and other infectious diseases were reported in Ling-yuan Hsien and Kharchin East Banner, but because of the swift action of the provincial antiplague units, the diseases were checked.

To prevent the outbreak of bubonic plague, preventive inoculations were given and a "destruction-of-rats movement" was started. Up to mid-May 1950, 270,000 people were inoculated against bubonic plague. More than 600,000 rats were caught in the plague areas of northern Jehol Province. A study of 600 of these rats revealed that none had the bubonic plague virus.

EAST CHINA FIGHTS ENDEMIC DISEASES --- Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, 17 Jun 50

Shanghai -- On 6 June 1950, the East China Military and Political Commission held its 16th administrative conference and authorized the pursuance of the "East China District Endemic Diseases Prevention Plan," submitted by the East China Public Health Department. Some 6 million catties of rice will be spent during 1950 to accomplish the plan.

Within a short time, the branch offices of the Kala Azar Prevention Headquarters, located in Ta-yuan Hsien, Shantung Province, will be established in

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northern Anhwei and northern Kiangsu. A Hematozoic Disease Prevention Headquarters has already been established in southern Kiangsu and branch offices in southern Anhwei and in Chekiang. There is a Bubonic Plague Prevention Headquarters in Foochow. A branch office is being established in Wen-chou. In addition, there are mobile bubonic plague prevention units in Fukien and Chekiang.

All of the above agencies, besides giving treatment and doing preventive work on various endemic diseases, also experiment and do research to find means to eliminate causes of the diseases. There are also preventive stations which train personnel so that additional preventive branch stations can be established. All the health agencies receive cooperation from cultural and educational institutions to propagandize the health program.

According to data from the Public Health Department of East China, there were 700,000 persons in Shantung afflicted with kala azar, 200,000 in northern Kiangsu, and more than 100,000 in northern Anhwei /period not indicated/. Some 70 percent of the afflicted persons died from the disease. The hematozoic disease affected some 50,000 people in northern Anhwei, southern Kiangsu, southern Anhwei, and Chekiang. Plague invaded more than ten hsien in eastern and northern Fukien and caused deaths of 90 percent of those afflicted.

EAST CHINA STARTS SUMMER ANTIPLAGUE WORK -- Shanghai Nan-fang Jih-pao,
19 Jun 50

Shanghai, 18 June (Hsin-hua) -- To combat epidemics of smallpox, bubonic plague, kala azar, hematozoic disease, and ague, which have been ravaging many localities in East China, public health agencies of all levels have started the summer antiplague campaign and have already checked the spread of the diseases.

The number of persons or percentage of total population and types of inoculation given thus far in major East China cities are as follows:

<u>City</u>	<u>No of Persons</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>	<u>Type of Inoculation</u>
Shanghai	2,534,887	--	Cholera vaccine
	119,151	--	Cholera-typhoid vaccine
Nanking	250,000	--	Antiplague serum
Foochow	--	80	Bubonic plague vaccine
Amoy	--	73	Bubonic plague vaccine
	98,800	--	Calf vaccine
Hangchow	100,000	--	Antiplague serum

Preventive inoculations are being given in Shantung, Kiangsu, and Anhwei. The North Anhwei People's government has distributed sufficient cholera-typhoid vaccines to inoculate 1,750,000 people; South Anhwei has enough calf vaccine to vaccinate 481,800 people and has distributed 100,000 cubic centimeters of cholera vaccines and 50,000 cubic centimeters of cholera-typhoid vaccines for use in preventive work.

In addition, many areas have organized antiplague agencies which mobilize doctors to give treatment to the farm people; cities and towns have organized the people to clean up stagnant ditches, repair privies, eliminate flies and maggots, disinfect wells, etc.

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CANTON STARTS SEWER REPAIR -- Canton Nan-fang Jih-pao, 18 Jun 50

Canton -- The Canton Municipal People's government has taken steps to repair its sewer system which has been in disrepair for 10 years and has been endangering public health.

On 16 April 1950, the Municipal Engineering Bureau dispatched 23 sanitary engineers to various areas of the city to direct sewer cleaning and repair activities. Various chu governments have also mobilized personnel into chu sewer clean-up committees, which in turn have enlisted the aid of the local populace in opening clogged sewers, in transporting silt, and in repairing sewer pipes.

According to data of the Municipal Engineering Bureau, from 16 April to 25 May 195,328 meters of pipes were cleaned and 25,921.19 cubic meters of silt were removed.

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